

HTML5 Semantics tags

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A SEMANTIC ELEMENT
CLEARLY DESCRIBES ITS
MEANING TO BOTH THE
WEB BROWSER AND TO
THE DEVELOPER / USER.



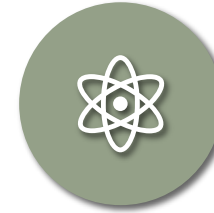
EXAMPLES OF NON-
SEMANTIC ELEMENTS
INCLUDE: `<DIV>` AND
`<SPAN>`
THEY DO NOT TELL
ANYTHING ABOUT ITS
ACTUAL CONTENT.



EXAMPLES OF SEMANTIC
ELEMENTS INCLUDE:
`<FORM>`, `<TABLE>`,
`<ARTICLE>`
THEY CLEARLY DEFINE THE
NATURE OF THE CONTENT.



HTML5 SEMANTIC
ELEMENTS ARE SUPPORTED
BY ALL MODERN WEB
BROWSERS.



IN SUMMARY, SEMANTIC
ELEMENTS = ELEMENTS
WITH A MEANING.



THE NEXT PAGE LISTS AND
ILLUSTRATES THEIR USE...

Semantic Elements



Semantic Elements in HTML5

HTML5 offers semantic elements to define parts of a web page:

`<header>`

`<nav>`

`<section>`

`<aside>`

`<article>`

`<main>`

`<footer>`

Element	Purpose
<header>	Specifies a header element for a page or section. A container for introductory content within a page or within a section. Each section could have its own header element.
<nav>	Used for a set of navigation links. The <nav> element is intended only for a major block of navigation links and might not take all required page links.
<section>	Defines a section of a web page, grouping content usually with a heading.
<article>	A self-contained independent content element.
<article> in a <section>	Nesting one within the other, vice versa, is possible. An example could be a sports section of a news web page with two different articles within the section or different sections within the one article.
<aside>	Can be used as a sidebar, content placed into this element at the side of other content and usually related to the surrounding content.
<footer>	Similar to the header but obviously as a footer, specifying a footer to a page or a section. As with header, each section could have its own footer element or simply the page itself to have a footer.

Semantic Elements explanation